The Standard.

Dare to Stand Alone. Be firm, he hold, he strong, he true, And dare to stand alone; Strive for the right, what'er you do, Though helpers there are none.

Nay, bend not to the swelling surge, Of popular sneer and wrong; 'Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge, With current wild and strong.

Stand for the right! Humanity
Implores with groans and tears.
Thine sid to break the festering links
That bind her toiling years.

Stand for the right! Though falsehood reign, And proud lips coldly sneer,
A poisoned arrow cannot wound
A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right—and with clean hands Exalt the true on high; Thou'lt find warm and sympathizing hearts Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought, and felt— Yet could not hardly dare The battle's brunt, but by thy side Will ever dangers share.

Stand for the right-proclaim it round, Thou'lt find an answering tone
Ih honest hearts, and thou no more
Be doomed to stand alone!

MESSES. EDITORS: The following extracts are taken from the Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle, a work published in London, monthly, by Sylvanus Urban. There are 93 bound volumes of this work, from 1731 to 1823, inclusive in the Philanthrepic Library at the University. These pieces are taken from numbers published about the time of the American Revolution, and, as they may be of some interest to a good portion of your readers, I hope you will allow them a place in your

The Magazine appears to have been ably conducted at that time, and to have been one of the most reliable and popular publications of the day, and it has enjoyed a good reputation as a literary periodi-cal since then. The Editor was neutral in the contest of the Colonies, and seems to have always endeavored to give impartial accounts. He makes very little comment on the Declaration of Independence, but says in the number for August, 1776 :-

"In the preceding part of this Magazine the read er will find the Declaration of Independence issued by the American Congress, with a recapitulation of the grievances which have forced them into that desperate measure. Whether those grievances were real or imaginary, or whether they did or did not deserve a parliamentary enquiry, we will not presume to decide. The ball is now struck, and time only

can show where it will end." And also, in the preface to the 47th volume (for 1777) after speaking of the success, character and prospects of the Magazine, the Editor says: "But. notwithstanding every advantage in our favor, we cannot boast that our work is carried on without plaints. While the unhappy contest continues which has divided the first names in the kingdom for knowledge in the laws, and reverence for the constitution, the utmost impartiality cannot escape party censure. Amidst the hoarse thunder of War, the still voice of reason cannot be heard.

Reconciliation, indeed, seems to be the wish of all parties; but where is the party that points to the fair road that leads to accomplish it? It is not for us to decide; it is our province only to exhibit the measures of the powers that be. But were our American brethern to unite in a like dutiful address to his Majesty to that which they presented before the war began, and to follow it, as before, with an humble remonstrance to Parliament, acknowledging their allegiance to the one, and their submission to the other, and praying a cessation of hostilities till their complaints were heard; their grievances, if well founded, redressed; and their liberties recoged; would not this be a fair opening to the wished for port? It would be no additional humiliation to the Colonies, and perhaps might now be accepted as an overture to reconciliation. But enough of

In Vol. 45, December No., 1775, and at page 572, is the following plan for a National Confederacy, and account of the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro', N. C.:

"The following paper is of the last importance, and, therefore, is inserted at full length. It undoubtedly contains the outline of the plan intended to be carried into execution, in case a reconciliation with Great Britain cannot be obtained on terms of exemption from taxation by the British Parliament. The copy from whence this was printed was ad-

dressed particularly to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina; but the same was, without doubt, submitted to the consideration of every other Provincial Congress, as the preamble will clearly show.

The Provincial Congress of view the following Articles, as a subject which will be proposed to the Continental Congress at their next session; it, therefore, becomes the duty of the Provincial Delegates, now assembled, to instruct the gentleman whom they shall make choice of to represent them in the next Continental Congress, what they are to express to be the sense of this Province. The former delegates beg that this plan may be considered not as having had the sanction of the Continental Congress, or as recommended by them, or as expressing the sentiments of the delegates who represented this Province in the last Continental Congress; but wish they may be dispassionately debated and approved or condemned upon their own intrinsic merit:

ART. I. The said united colonies hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, binding on themselves and their posterity, for their common defense against their enemies, for the security of their liberties and properties, the safety of their persons and families, and their mutual and general welfare.

ART. II. That each colony shall enjoy and retain as much as it may think fit of its own present laws, customs, rights, privileges, and peculiar jurisdictions within its own limits, and may amend its own constitution, as shall seem best to its own assembly or convention.

ART. III. That, for the more convenient management of general interests, delegates shall be annually elected in each colony to meet in General Congress at such time and place as shall be agreed on in the next Congress; and where particular circumstances do not make its deviation necessary, it is understood to be a rule that each succeeding Congress shall be held in a different colony, till the whole number be gone through, and so in perpetual rotation; and that, accordingly, the next Congress, after the present, shall be held at Annapolis in Ma-

ART. IV. That the power and duty of the Congress shall extend to the determining on war or peace; the entering into alliances; the reconcilia-Britain; the settling all disputes and differences between colony and colony, if such should arise, and the planting of new colonies here proper. The Congress shall also make such general ordinances thought necessary to the general welfare, as particular assemblies cannot be competent to, viz: those that may relate to our general commerce, or general currency; to the establishment of ports, and the regulation of our common forces.— The Congress shall also have the appointment of all officers, civil and military, appertaining to the general confederacy, such as General, Treasurer, Secre-

tary, &c. ART. V. All charges of war, and all other general expenses to be incurred for the common welfare, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which is to be supplied by each colony, in proportion to its male polls between sixteen and sixty years of age. The taxes for paying that proportion are to be laid and levied by the laws of each colony.

ART. VI. The number of delegates to be elected and sent to the Congress by each colony, shall be regulated from time to time by the numbers of such poll returned, so as that one delegate be allowed for every five thousand polls; and the delegates are to bring with them, to every Congress, an authenti-cated return of the number of polls in their respective colonies, which is to be taken for the purposes above mentioned.

ART. VII. At every meeting of the Congress, one half of the members returned, exclusive of proxies, shall be nessary to make a quorum; and each delegate at the Congress shall have a vote in all cases, and, if necessarily absent, shall be allowed to appoint any other delegate from the same colony to be his proxy, who may vote for him

ART. VIII. An executive council shall be appointed by the Congress, out of their own body, consisting of twelve persons of whom, in the first appointments, one third, viz: four shell be to one year, four for two years, and four for these years, and, as the terms expire, the vacancies thall be filled up by appointments for three years, and one-third of the members will be changed annually, and each person who has served the said term of three years as a counsellor, shall have a respite of three years before he can be elected again. This council of whom two-thirds shall be a quorum, in the recess of the Congress, is to execute what shall have been enjoined thereby to manage the general continental business and interest, to receive applications from foreign countries, to prepare matters for the consideration of the Congress, to fill up, (pro tem,) continental affairs that fall vacant, and to draw on the General Treasurer for such monies as may be necessary for general services, and appropriated by the Congress to such services.

ART. IX. No colony shall engage in an offensive war with any nation of Indians without the consent of the Congress, or great council above mentioned, who are first to consider the justice and necessity of such war.

ART. X. A perpetual alliance, offensive aud defensive, is to be entered into as soon as may be with the six nations, their limits ascertained and to be secured to them, their lands not to be encroached on, nor any private or colony purchases made of them hereafter to be held good, or any contract for lands to be made, but between the great conneil of the Indians of Onandoga and the General Congress; the boundaries and lands of all the other Indians shall also be ascertained and secured to them in the same manner, and persons appointed to reside among them, in proper districts, who shall take care to prevent injustice in the trade with them, and be enabled at our general expense, by occasional small supplies, to relieve their personal wants and distresses, and all purchases from them shall be by the Congress, for the general advantage and benefit of the United Colonies.

ART. XI. As all new institutions may have imperfections, which only time and experience can liscover, it is agreed that the General Congres, from time to time, shall propose such amendments of this constitution as may be found necessary, which being approved by a majority of the colony assemblies shall be equally binding with the rest of the articles of this confederation.

ART. XII. Any and every colony from Great Britain, upon the continent of North America, not at present engaged in our association, may, upon application, and joining the said association, be received into the confederation, viz: Quebec, St. John's, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and the East and West Floridas, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the advantages of our union, mutual assistance and commerce.

These articles shall be proposed to the several provincial conventions or assemblies, to be by them considered, and, if approved, they are advised to empower their delegates to agree and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress; after which the union thereby established its to continue firm, till the terms of reconciliation, proposed in the petition of the last Congress to the King, are agreed to, till the acts since made, restraining the American commerce and fisheries, are repealed; till reparation is made for the injury done to Boston, by shutting up its ports, for burning of Charlestown, and for the expenses of this unjust war, and till all the British trops are withdrawn from America. On the arrival of these events, the colonies are to return to their former connection and friendship with Great Britain, but, on failure thereof, this confederation to be per-

Whereas, it hath pleased God to bless these countries with a most plentiful harvest, whereby much corn and other provisions can be spared to foreign nations who may want the same:

Resolved. That after the expiration of six months from the 20th July inst., being the day appointed by a late act of parliament of Great Britain for restraining the trade of the confederate colonies, all the custom-houses therein, (if the said act be not first repealed,) shall be shut up, and all the officers of the same discharged from the execution of their several functions; and all the ports of the said colonies are hereby declared to be thenceforth open to the ships of every State in Europe that will admit our commerce and protect it, who may bring in and expose to sale free of all duties, their respective produce and manufactures and every kind of merchandize, exceping teas, and the merchandize of Great Britain, Ireland, and British West India Is-

Resolaed, That we will, to the utmost of our power, maintain and support this freedom of commerce for two years certain after its commencement, any reconciliation between us and Great Britain notwithstanding, and as much longer beyond that term as the late acts of parliament for restraining the commerce and fisheries, and disallowing the laws and charters of any of the colonies shall continue unrepealed.

The above confederacy was laid before the Provincial Congress, held at Hillsboro' the 21st of August last, when, after mature consideration of the same, the Congress came to the following resolution there-

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration a paper, purporting a confederation of the United Colonies, Resolved, The Congress resolve into a committee of the whole House.

The Congress resolved into a committee of the whole House accordingly, and unanimously chose the Rev. Mr. Patillo Chairman, and after some time spent therein, came to a resolution thereon. On motion, Mr. President resumed the chair, and

Mr. Chairman reported as follows, viz: That the committee have taken into consideration the plan of general confederation between the united colonies, and are of opinion that the same is not at present eligible; and it is also the opinion of the committee, that the delegates of this province ought to be instructed not to consent to any plan of confederation which may be offered in an ensuing Congress, until the same shall be laid before and approved by the Provincial Congress. That the present association ought to be further relied on for bringing about a reconciliation with the parent State, and a further confederacy ought only to be adopted in case of the last necessity. From the same work I take the following extract

giving an account of the battle of Moore's Creek: On page 281, vol. 46, June No., 1776, after speaking of the campaign in Canada and the adjacent

"To the southward no action of moment is to be expected to take place till the commissioners for conciliation have opened their commission. Every friend to his country will join with us in wishing that the terms may be such as not only to put a period to the present troubles, but to remove all jealousy, and to restore mutual confidence and unutual harmony for the future. In the meantime captures increase in almost every quarter. More than 70 American ships have been made prizes of in the West Indies, and a much larger number on the

To balance these losses, they boast of the capture of the Isle of Providence, and a battle gained over a body of insurgents on the back settlements of North Carolina. But neither of these are of much consequence; the power and warlike stores were removed from the former, and by the latter they only reduced a body of their own people, supported by no one company of regular troops.

The account they give of the engagement is, that the Tory army, as they are pleased to call the loyalists, with Capt. McCleod at their head, made their attack on Col. Caswell and Col. Lillington, at Moore's Creek-bridge, and finding a small entrenchment on our side of the water empty, concluded that our people had abandoned their post, and in the most furious manner advanced within thirty paces of our breast-work, where Capt. McCleod and Capt. Campbell fell in leading on the attack; the former of whom received near twenty balls through his body, and in a very few minutes the whole army was put to flight, and most shamefully abandoned their General, who was the next day taken prisoner. In this furious onset about 30 of the Tory army were killed and wounded, and only two wounded on the part of the conquerors, one of whom is since

This Tory army, as it is called, appears to have been a company of Highlanders, hastily drawn together by two Scotch officers, Messrs. McDonald and McCleod, who, having passed through Newbern the latter end of last year, were suspected of some simeter designs, and questioned by the Provincials concerning their business, who pretended they were officers wounded at Bunker's Hill, and had left the army with a design to settle among their friends.

chests, fresh from England, a box of half-Joanesses and guiness, valued at about £15,000, and thirteen waggens with complete sets of horses. And to these 800 prisoners, whom they disarmed and discharged, having first secured their officers and confined them in Halfax jail."

THE DESPERADOES OF BALTIMORE. CONVICTION OF A FELON AND MURDER OF THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS.

A Reign of Terror.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

During the past week Baltimore has been the scene of an intense excitement growing out of the trial of one of the desperadoes so numerous in that city, and the subsequent murder of one of the witnesses against the culprit. The facts are simply that Henry Gambrill committed the willful murder of police officer Benjamin Benton, on the night of the 22d of September last, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Biddle street, by shooting him with a pistol in the right side of the neck, causing immediate death. The evidence was complete, fixing the commission of the murder on Gambrill beyond all doubt. The principal witness was Robert W. Rigdon, another police officer. From the account contained in the Baltimore papers, it is apparent that Gambrill's associates omitted no demonstration to frighten the witness and the jury, and had threatened officer Rigdon with assassination upon the day that Gambrill should be convicted for murder .-Late on Friday evening the jury brought in a ver-dict against Gambrill of murder in the first degree. It was evident from the movements of the crowd present that a rescue was contemplated. Of the removal of the prisoner, we find the following particulars in the Baltimore American of yesterday

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the court adjourned, and, there being a large concourse of the friends of the prisoner about the court-house, he was placed in the lock-up until arrangements could be made by Captain James for his removal to the jail. Fearing that an attempt might be made to rescue him, Mayor Swann had kept over one hundred police officers fully armed at the court-house all day, and they were in readiness, under command of Marshal Herring, to escort him to the jail. Carriages were placed on both sides of the court-house, so as to divide the crowd, and the prisoner was finally brought out and placed in the carriage on Calvert street, and driven off, followed by a crowd of men and boys. The police also followed the carriage. and Captain James, who was in with the prisoner. with pistol in hand, menaced those who attempted to approach him. There being evidences of a concerted movement to interrupt them on the way to the jail, Captain James directed the driver to proceed down Saratoga street with all speed to the Middle station, and the prisoner was quickly lodged in one of the cells. Marshal Herring immediately ordered fifty officers to prepare their muskets for escort duty, and at 8 o'clock the prisoner was conveyed to the jail without further interruption. .

In regard to the attempt to rescue the prisoner the following additional facts are stated: Two hacks had been procured, so as to divide the attention of the crowd. One was placed on Lexington street, and the other on Calvert street, in front of the Gilmor House. The main portion of the crowd gathered in Lexington street, and it was determined to place the prisoner in the other carriage. This was successfully done, but not without an attempt to create a disturbance. Officer McComas was pushed aside by Marion Cropps, and David Houck cried out "shoot him, shoot him," meaning, it was supposed, the hackman. Captain James and Capt. Owens, warden and deputy warden of the jail, got into the carriage and directed the driver to proceed directly to the jail. The driver, either confused or intimidated, drove down Calvert street to Little Water, when Captain Owens menaced him with his pistol, threatening to shoot him unless he changed his course. He then drove up South to Second street, through Second to Gay street, and out the latter street to Saratoga. Capt. James, fearing from the circuitous route taken that he might be intercepted on his way to the jail, determined to take his prisoner to the central police station, from whence he was removed, as stated above, in charge of an escort that rendered any attempt at rescue

Of the subsequent tragedy we compile the following account from the Baltimore papers of yesterday

Police Officer George W. Ridgon, the principal witness in the Gambrill trial, was last night brutally murdered in his own house, on Baltimore street, a few doors west of Pearl street, where his wife keeps a small dry-goods store. The facts of the case are as follows: At 8 o'clock last evening he left the Western station-house for his home, and was cautioned by Captain Lineweaver not to go out, as threats had been made against his life on account of the testimony he had given in the case of Gambrill, to the effect that he should die on the day that Gambrill was convicted. These threats had also reached the ears of the deceased, but he was unable to trace them to any direct source, and considered them as idle or drunken threats. On leaving the station-house he proceeded direct to his home, and was in his sitting-room, adjoining the store, talking to his wife, at the time of his death. At the corner of the sitting-room a small window opens into the yard, and Mr. Rigdon was standing, leaning on the mantel-piece, with his back to the window, from which he was not two feet distant. His wife was sitting on the other side of the room, and a little lost child, which he had picked up in the street, was sitting on the carpet at his feet. The assassin went up a small alley at the side of the house, and with a large horse-pistol fired at him through the window. a heavy load of slugs entering his right side and causing instant death. He exclaimed only, "I am shot," and fell dead on the floor, having ceased breathing after one heavy groan. A large horsepistol, with which the deed was committed, was left lying in the yard, immediately under the window.

Police Officer John Cook was on the opposite side of Baltimore street, and, hearing the report of the pistol, started across to Mr. Rigdon's house, when a man came running out of the side alley, with a revolver in his hand, and, as officer Cook started to arrest him, he fired twice at him, neither of which took effect. The officer immediately drew his revolver, and started in pursuit, firing twice at the assassin as he ran up Baltimore street. On turning the corner, of Pine street, the assassin and the officer again exchanged shots without effect, and continued the race on to Penn street, when officer Cook succeeded in knocking him down with his pistol, and, with the assistance of officers Jamison and Higgins, carried him to the station-house. It proved to be Peter Corry, a butcher, residing on the

Hookstown road, and an associate of Gambrill's. It will be remembered that officer Rigdon testified on the Gambrill trial that he had hold of David Houck, along with officer Benton, at the time that Gambrill came up and shot Benton, testifying positively to his identification of Gambrill as the murderer. He had been just two years on the police, was a stout, athletic man, and a most excellent and fearless officer. He leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his loss. He was 35 years of age, and to-day would have been the seventh anniversary of his marriage, which he remarked to his wife yes-

terday. The people, as well as the police, insisted as soon as Corry was brought to the police station on hang-ing him without delay, and were about to proceed to the work, when he pleaded for his life, and said he would tell all he knew of the murder. He then stated that Marion Cropps and himself went to the house of Rigdon, and going up the side alley found the back door open, when Cropps fired the fatal

Information of the complicity of those parties was at once sent to the middle district police station, and Lieut. Carmichael and Sergeant McComas started in search of the parties. They found Cropps at a drinking house on Holliday street, and at once took him into custody, and conveyed him to the middle district police station, where he was locked up .-Sergeants Love and Cook also went in pursuit of the

tion when the information of the murder of officer Rigdon was brought down, and himself and Marshal Herring at once proceeded to the western station, together with Capt. Brashears. The police were all directed to arm themselves and be prepared for any emergency that might arise.

At eleven o'clock last night, after committing

Corry to jail, he went to the middle district and committed Cropps to jail on the charge of murder. While on the way to jail without any previous intimation of the cause of his arrest, he asked Lieut. Carmichael if he had been arrested for the murder of Rigdon. He was told that he had been arrested for that, after which he spoke no more. Corry was committed not only as an accessory to the murder, but for attempting to take the life of officer Cook. The officer returned the shots of Corry, ond one of his balls passed through the cap of Corry, without, however, doing him any harm.

About nine o'clock last night information was received by the mayor that the house of Milton Whitney, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, was threatened, and the officers in that part of the city, fully armed, were warned to be in readiness for action, and charged to go thither as soon as summoned. A portion of the crowd followed the hack, in which he went to his home, and violent threats were uttered against him. A post-mortem examination was held during the night, during which the following evidence was elic-

Peter Corry was called and testified that he could not tell where he had been, as he was drunk. He was in a street leading from German street when arrested; passed by Rigdon's house with Cropps and another man he did not know; could not say that Cropps fired the pistol. Was standing at the end of the alley and heard a pistol, but could not tell who fired it; Cropps went into the alley; witness was intoxicated; they passed Rigdon's house; went as far as Cudney's tavern; took a drink and returned to Rigdon's; heard the pistol, but could not take an oath that Cropps fired it; did not see Cropps after the report; witness ran away because he was afraid they might suspicion him; is always timid about such things; before Rigdon was shot, witness went into his store, not knowing it was his store; saw some undershirts in the window, and went in to purchase one of them; Cropps did not go into the store with him; witness left Cropps at Cudney's; went into the store to purchase the shirt; did not know Rigdon: would not have known him if he saw him; the shot was fired after witness came out of the store; witness ran from fear that they might arrest him for something he had not done; wit ness had no pistol, and did not know that Cropps had one; did not know Cropps until yesterday; did not go direct from the court-house to Rigdon's first went to supper, and afterwards met Cropps at the corner of Fayette and North streets; went to James Morgan's tavern, on the corner of Eutaw and Ross streets; staid about fifteen minutes; came down Eutaw to Franklin streets, and took a drink at Shelly's; then came down towards the western stationhouse and passed out Baltimore street; Cropps ran up Rigdon's alley, and shortly afterwards heard the report; five minutes after Croops went up the alley

the officers; witness had no pistol. Several officers were examined, who testified merely that Corry had told them the same story he had given on oath. Marion Cropps was committed to jail, charged with the murder, while Corry was committed for being accessory thereto, and also for assaulting & shooting at officer Cook with intent to kill.

witness heard the report; did no see Cropps after

wards; ran away and was pursued, and fired at by

At the assembling of the corn and flour exchange yesterday morning, John S. Williams Esq., president, called the attention of the members to the proposition: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore,

agree to pay the amount opposite our names to the families of the two police officers, Rigdon and Benton, recently assassinated in the performance of their

Mr. Williams, on offering the above, prefaced it with some apprpriate remarks. He asked the members to come forward and subscribe, which they did liberally. Being rather an inclement morning the attendance on 'change was not large, but in the course of an hour and a half seven hundred and fifty dollars were raised. The paper above quoted will be open on 'change next Monday, to afford all an opportunity of subcribing. The funeral of the murdered man will take place

The Star of last evening says: Marion Crops is the same person as "Mallory Kropp, who headed the mob that attacked the fourth ward polls in this city, in June, 1857, armed with a large tomahawk, which he brandished among the terrified voters in a manner to drive many from the ground. Under the last-mentioned name he was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury here for being engaged in the riot of that day; but, so far as we can learn, no requisition was ever issued by the criminal court with a view to having him brought to trial. He will be recognised by most of our readers who were present on the occasion above referred to, who will never forget his bull-head, short-cropped hair, iron-toed boots, long legs, and the devilish weapon with which he clove his way among the legal voters of Washington, scattering them before him like so many affrighted sheep.'

GREELY ON THE MEXICAN WAR .- Many of the Know Nothing organs of the South are urging their friends and followers to join a coalition, of which Horace Greely is an advocate and of which he will be a prominent leader. Our cotemporary— the Banner—has been so eager to secure the union of the opposition, that it devoted nearly an entire column to a defence of Greeley and an exposition of his "sound and national" principles. We present the following specimen of his patriotic sentiments from the Tribune of October 15:

The Courier and Enquirer is afflicted. Its editor dissatisfied with his success in his more immediate vocation, again essays the direction of The Tribune. He is positively shocked at our reporting the late Prize-Fight! He wouldn't do such a thing for no money! It was the same with the Webb and Marshall duel, which the Tribune reported but the Courier supposed— out of regard to the public morals we presume. But then the various battles of the Mexican War-every whit as brutal and inquitious as the Morrissey and Heenan business-were fully blazoned by the Courier. We treated them just as we did the Webb and Marshall duel and the Morissey and Heenan fight-published all the facts, and endeavored to present them in such a light as to excite a wholesome loathing alike for Prize Fighting, Dueling and needless War. So we shall continue to do, the Courier to the contrary notwithstanding.'

Heroes of Monterey and Buena Vista! The man who would thus tarnish your hard earned fame and degrade you to a level with the blackguards and bullies of the prize-fight, -who characterizes your glorious achievements as "brutal and iniquitous," and expresses his loathing for the war in which you were engaged—this man and his party, are to be elevated to power by the overthrow of the national Domocracy, and you are invited to unite with them to accomplish it. Every patriot in the land will spurn the proposition.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY. - The Richmond (Texas) Reporter says, that Messrs. Philips and Rust passed through Richmond a few days ago, with the selfslaved colored girl Caroline, whom they had humanely rescued from a state of free starvation in New York. She seemed delighted with the change from Northern privation and unpaid labor to a land of abundance, and a life-time security of all the comforts of life.

GRATIFYING.-We are pleased to learn that D. K. McRae, Esq., intends changing his residence from Raleigh to Newbern at an early day. We trust that the gentleman may find his new residence both pleasant and profitable. Mr. McRae was in attendance on our Superior Court week before last, and also attended Court at Jones, last week - Progress.

Resolved. That the President and Directors be au-orized to reduce the present capital of the Bank \$500,000, by purchasing the stock when it can obtained at par or less. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, takes place in this town to-morrow.—Wilmington Herald, Nov-

A PROCLAMATION. By his Excellency, Thomas Brace, Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, BY AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASsembly it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us, as a State and as a Nation."

Now, therefore, 1 do, by this my Proclamation, appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 25th day of November next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State. ple of this State. Given under my hand, and attested by the Great

L. s. | Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 4th day of November, A. D., 1858.

By the Governor: THOMAS BRAGG. PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Secretary.

NOTICE TO LAND PURCHASERS. THE UNDERSIGNED has, in Clark Co., A. kansas 12,000 acres of wild COTTON LANDS for sale, in tracts to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as can be afforded in any portion of the west. These lands were located twenty-one years ago, and are equal, if not superior, to the same amount that may be found in any other portion of the State. These lands lie within 25 or 30 miles of Camden, Arkansas, a flourishing town, where from 10,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped by steamboats annu ally; and also within 20 miles of Arkadelphia, a flourishing county town that ships from 2,000 to 3,000 bales of cotton every season.

The above lands lie on the survey of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, that is certain to be built within a large land grant from the government.

Any information can be had by addressing the undersigned at Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Arkansas.

MICHAEL BOZEMAN. Railroad, that is certain to be built within five years, hav

July 20, 1858. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-FRANKLIN COUNTY .- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sep-

A paper-writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Martin Davis, deceased, is filed at the present Term of this Court, and will be propounded for probate at the next Term of this Court: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John H. and Timothy Davis, Thomas Allen and wife, and Henry Mitchell, are interested parties n said matter, and their place of residence is unknown; it therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six successive weeks, for said John H. a d Timothy Davis, Thomas Allen and wife, and Henry Mitchell, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Louisburg, County and State

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday of September, A. D. 1858. Sent for publication the 15th of October, 1858.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

[Pr. Adv. \$6.]

NOTICE.—I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORM-ING the Citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that I have commenced the GROCERY BUSI-NESS in Raleigh, two squares south-west of the Capitol, aud opposite the Masonic Lodge. I expect to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries, such as Sngar, Coffee, Teas, Canales, Tobacco, Snuff, Leather, Shoes, Meal, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Salt, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and various other articles too tedious to mention. I hope by strict at-tention to the business to share a liberal patronage from my friends and acquaintances.

JOHN MYATT. Also, I still continue to carry on the CARRIAGE

BUSINESS on the same Lot, not more than seventy-five yards from my Grocery. I have a lot of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES on hand, all of which are of good material, and well put up. And when you are going around looking for Carriages in Raleigh, don't forget me because I am a little

JOHN MYATT. December 15th, 1857.

> HILLSVILLE ACADEMY. CARROLL COUNTY, VA.

B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., Principa J. AVIS BARTLEY, A. M., Associate Principal. THE 16TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE THE FIRST MONDAY IN AU-GUST, and continue twenty-one weeks. Board can be had in good families at six dollars per month.

Hillsville is a village, near the top of the Blue Ridge, com manding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sub It is well supplied with good water and pure air from the surrounding mountains, and is renowned for health. It atfords as good society as our smaller towns generally. situated on our main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North-Carolina, over which passes a line of stages, and is within a few hours travel of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Through the liberality of Messrs. Andrew S. Fulton, Ben. Rush Floyd and Alexander N. Chaffin, two Gold Medals have been presented annually for the last two years to the best speakers. The Annual Catalogue will be sent to any one desiring further information about the school.

A Spendid Opening for Investment. TOBACCO FACTORY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Tobacco Fac tory, situate at Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro'.

The house is large enough and fixtures plenty to work thirty hands. There is also on the premises a single story Dwelling, with two rooms, a good Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro House, Stables, Crib, Steam House, &c., &c. A splendid opportunity is here presented to any one wishing to engage in the manufacturing of Tobacco. The location is a good one, being on the edge of the lands that produce as fine if not the finest Tobacco in the State. There is always money to be made by a well conducted Factory. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and good morals. Having sold out our Store at Tally Ho, and one of the partners of our concern having left the neighborhood, renders it necessary to close the entire concern, and we wish to do so as soon as we can, and therefore would like to have pro-positions as early as can be done. For further particulars positions as early as can be done. For further particular address A. H. Cooke, at Cxford, or J. J. Meadows and Dr A. Fleming, at Tally Ho.

Terms reasonable. COOKE, MEADOWS & FLEMING. August 28, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF SHOES. LARGE LOT OF SHOES FOR SALE at reduced A prices, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries. Also the best old Liquors, Wines, &c., &c. which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door North side, Hargett Street. To cash buyers, I say call, and you shall not be disappointed, as I am deter-mined to sell low for cash. Thankful for the very liberal patronage I have received, I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. JORDAN WOMBLE.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1858. To the members of the approaching Legislature I say call, as I have something nice for you.

A Cure for the Piles I

HAVING BEEN AFFLICTED 26 YEARS
with this terrifying disease, and finding no relief, I
finally discovered a VEGETABLE DINTMENT, which, I beleive, is unparalleled in its efficacy. Having cured myself,
and many others, I now offer this remedy to the public—
as the most speedy cure ever discovered. It is no Northern
humbug. I could produce many proofs, but as the Ointment is out on its own merits, those that are afflicted will
be the best judges after using the Ointment. By sending
One Dollar, and 9 cents in Post Office stamps, a Box will
be sent anywhere in the United States. be sent anywhere in the United States.

Address, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1858. NOTICE.

OWING TO THE LOW STATE OF THE SUBSCRI-BER'S health, he offers for sale that valuable pro-perty in the town of Enfield, N. C., known as WHITA-KER'S HOTEL. It is unnecessary to say anything in reference to its reputation. I can say that it is well patronized, and that ought to be a sufficient recommendation. For further information address the subscriber, at Enfield, Halffax Co., N. C.

L. H. WHITAKER. October 12, 1859."

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY. TROMASVILLE, DAVIDSON Co., N. C.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON Co., N. C.

TERMS:—Board excluseive of Washing and Lights perSession of five months \$30. Tuition in the regular
classes \$12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st
DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any
time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information
respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be
forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President Board of Trusteen.

C. S. BROWN, Con Morganton, N. C., March 6, 1858. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

AND GOLD MINES FOR SALE. AND GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF LAND, devised to me since I left North Carolina, lying on Swift Creek, in the county of Nash, three miles North-West of Hilliardston, and containing 1,700 acres or thereabouts. Six or seven hundred are cleared and well suited to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., a large portion of it being of creek bottom—the balance is well tumbered, and watered by fine springs.

On the tract is a valuable gold surface-mine, which was worked by the late Jas. N Mann, and known to be profitable. A vein has also been discovered, and the ore taken therefrom found to be very rich. It lies within a few miles of the famed Portis mine. Division can be unde of the mine and plantation so as to suit purchasers desiring either. Terms easy. Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Hilliardston, will show the lands to any person wishing to look at them, and is authorized to sell.

is authorized to sell. SAMUEL L. ARRINGTON.

August 28, 1858.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS. (Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.) THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
Their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders, such as Monuments, Head-Stones, Tombs and Grave Ornaments of all descriptions, and will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, at Northern prices, and finished in the latest and most approved style.

ican Marble, at Northern prices, and most approved style.

Also, Granite Work of all descriptions for buildings or all other purposes. Mason Work, &c., done to order.

N. B. Alf orders from a distance promptly attend to Address,

GRIER & FILE, GRIER & FILE.

OLIN HIGH SHCOOL-MALE & FEMALE. Rev. BAXTER CLEGG, Principal A. H. MERRITT,
Miss MARGARET TUCKER, Assistants. Other assistants will be procured, as the wants of the school demand, so as to secure full and thorough

instruction to all the pupils. OLIN HIGH SCHOOL is situated in the North-Eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., on the waters of Rocky part of fredericounty, N. C., on the waters of Rocky creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the midst of an industrious and moral community, and is as free from temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any school. The course of instruction is full, and particular attention is paid to the elementary branches. All the teachers have experience; and the Principal, Rev. B. Clegg, is well and favorably known as one of the most successful managers and instructors of youth in the State. The government is and instructors of youth in the State. The government mild and firm. It is gradually increasing, and offers strong inducements to those who have sons and daughters to be educated. Parents and Guardians are left to manage the expenditures in dress, to control the amount of pocket money, and to allow the making of accounts with merchants and others, or to interdict them as they think best. The trustees and teachers recommend and inculcate plain-

ness, simplicity and neatness in dress, and frugality and economy in expenditures; but assume no authority to con-troi them, and take no responsibility in these matters. TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS. Classical Department, English Department, from Music on Piano, Use of Instrument, Painting, French.

BOARD.—Young gentlemen from \$7 50 to \$8 00 per month, exclusive of lights, and they wait on themselves. Young ladies \$8 00 per month, including fuel, washing, and attention. Lights will be furnished at moderate prices. Tuition and contingent fees in advance. Boarding Houses are kept for young ladies; also for young gentlemen—and they are requested to board separately. The Fall Session opens the 3d Wednesday in July, and the Spring the 1st Wednesday in January. The commencement is on last Wednesday of May, and the annual meeting of the trustees the day before, at a column A. M. tees the day before, at 9 o'clock, A. M. . A liberal share of

patronage is solicited. By order of Trustees. J. C. TURNER, President. P. TOMLIN, Secretary.

Iredell county, N. C., June 14, 1858. 29-wly.* HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South-Carolina and Mr. W. D. Gillard, a graduate of the South-Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South-Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years or preparatory course will be dies of the first two years, or preparatory course will be Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic recognition and the continued the course of the course o The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.

The charge will be \$300 per annum, payable as: lows: \$100 at the commencement of the Academic year; \$100 on May 1st, and \$100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

For further information, address the undersigned at Carteria and the statement of the For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

September 15, 1858. STATE OF FLORIDA.—Middle Circuit in Leon County. LANDS FOR SALE.

ry.-Andrew S. Garr and others vs. Lewis Curtis and Nath'l. Thurston, Trustees of the Apalachicols Pursuant to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction, at the places and times herein specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "The Forbes Purchase," and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at Tallahassee, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying it the last two, will be sold at Quincy, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December next

These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.

TERMS:—"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance is one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent, interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."

The cale will be positive and without reserve. JOHN BEARD, Receiver

Tallahassee, Aug. 28, 1858. [Pr. Adv. \$10.] SALE OF VALUABLE WARREN LAND.

ARRIET W. WILLIS, and others, Ec-parte.—Petition in Warren Court of Equity for a sale of land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Warren County, made at October Term, 1858, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 7th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, the tract of Land on which the late William Haves resided at his death. Said Land is situated in Warren County, on the raters of Sandy Creek and Weaver's Creek, adjoining the lands of Solon Southerland, B. F. Harris, and others, and contains about seventeen hundred and ninety screa, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c.

On the premises there is every convenience that a practical farmer could desire; a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses; also a very valuable Corn and Flour Manufacturing Mill. Bond with approved security will be required for the payment of the purchase money. ARRIET W. WILLIS, and others, Ecparte. Pe

noney. Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 28, 1858. (Pr. Adv. \$5 6214.)

MASONIC CLASSIC INSTITUTE, PERSON CO., N. C.—REV. JAMES H. BRENT, Principal, sided by efficient assistants, commences its next session, Wednesday the 27th of January 1858. Board \$8 per month. Tuition fr m \$7½ to \$20 per session. Hillsboro' is the nearest point on the Central R. R; South Boston, on the Richmond & Danville R. R. For particulars address the Principal.

JAMES H. BRENT. Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY ELLgible location in the northern part of North-Carolina
for a Physician, with all the conveniences necessary for the
accommodation of a family, will be vacated shortly by its
present owner, who purposes moving to another State.
Those desirous of locating, will receive all necessary information on application to the Editors of the Standard.

April 2, 1858. Company and the Late of the Company